

## Simple Past Tense

We use simple past to talk about past events.

### The pattern

(+) Subject + Verb<sub>2</sub> + Object + Modifier

( - ) Subject + auxiliary verb (did) + not + Verb<sub>1</sub> + Object + Modifier

(?) Auxiliary verb (did) + Subject + Verb<sub>1</sub> + Object + Modifier?

### Examples:

( + ) I went to the cinema last night.

( - ) She did not go to school yesterday.

( ? ) Did you do your homework?

### Note:

- a. We always use ' did' for all subject (I did, you did, he did).
- b. When the verb is ' tobe', we change the verb into 'was' and 'were' (I was, you were, he/ she/ it was, we were, they were).

### Examples:

- ❖ She was in Jakarta.
- ❖ They were not in the class.
- ❖ Was she right?

- c. We use simple past tense when:

- ❖ The event is in the past.
- ❖ The event is completely finished.
- ❖ We say ( or understand) the time and/ or place of an event.

### Examples:

- ❖ I lived in Surabaya when I was a child.
- ❖ Ria didn't like the show.
- ❖ What did you eat for breakfast?
- ❖ Arief went to Bunaken on Monday?

**d. Adverb of past time**

- ❖ Yesterday
- ❖ The day before yesterday
- ❖ A few minutes ago
- ❖ Two hours ago
- ❖ Two days ago
- ❖ Two months ago
- ❖ Two years ago
- ❖ Last night
- ❖ Last week
- ❖ Last month
- ❖ Last year
- ❖ Many years ago

**EXERCISE:**

**a. Put the verb in the brackets into the correct form.**

**Examples:** "I **didn't go** (*not/ go*) to work yesterday because I **wasn't** (*not/ be*) very well.

1. Last week our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (*not/ come*) to class because he \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) sick.
2. His grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ (*not/ meet*) me when he \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) in Jakarta.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (*not/ understand*) what he said.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (*not/ have*) to go to work yesterday because it (*be*) a holiday.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (*watch*) the football match on TV this morning.

## **Simple Future Tense**

**Pattern 1**

<b>Subject + shall/ will + Verb<sub>1</sub> + (Object) + adverb of future time</b>
--

**Examples:**

- ❖ Doni will bake a cake tonight.
- ❖ Mr. Fajar will take part in the meeting next week.

**Pattern 2**

**Subject + to be going to + Verb<sub>1</sub> + Object +  
adverb of future time**

**Examples:**

- ❖ I am going to buy a new car next week.
- ❖ She is going to be a dentist.

**Note:**

- e.** *Shall* is used with the first person subject (I, we), while *will* can be used with all kinds of subjects.
- f.** *Shall/ will* is used to express the future when we have no plan before. It means that we decide to do something at the time of speaking and it is not arranged before.

**Examples:**

- ❖ It's so hot in this room. I will turn the air conditioner on.
- ❖ We have run out of paperss, haven't we? I'll go and buy some.
- ❖ Was she right?

- g.** *Will* can also be used to predict about something.

**Examples:**

- ❖ It will rain tonight.
- ❖ People won't make a flying car before the 22<sup>nd</sup> century.

- h.** *To be going to* is used to express something that has been arranged before.

**Examples:**

- ❖ I am going to visit Bali next week.
- ❖ Carla is going to see her doctor this evening.

## **EXERCISE:**

**Change the following sentences into the '*going to*' form of the future.**

1. He will come tomorrow.
2. Where will he stay?
3. John will wait for us there.
4. We shall write letters all afternoon.
5. He will lend me some money.
6. We shall eat them.
7. The judge will ask you a few questions.
8. I'm afraid it will cost a lot of money.
9. They will grow beans in their garden.
10. Mr. Thomson will sell his house.

## **LANGUAGE FOCUS**

### **1. Expressions Giving invitations**

- a. Would you like to come to my place for dinner tonight, please?
- b. With pleasure.
- c. I'm afraid I can't, I've already got an appointment.

### **2. Expression Bargaining**

- a. Is there any discount for this shirt?
- b. How about fifty thousand rupiahs?

### **3. Expressing certainty**

- a. I'm sure that it's going to rain this afternoon.
- b. It must be him who called.

#### **4. Giving and responding to compliments**

- a. Fantastic!
- b. You look beautiful tonight.
- c. Thank you.

#### **5. Expressing opinions**

- a. I think that's not true.
- b. What I have in my mind is that ....

#### **6. Expressing agreement/ disagreement:**

- a. You're right.
- b. I'm afraid you've got wrong information, Sir.

#### **7. Expressing argument**

- a. Yes, but don't forget ...
- b. That may be so but ...

### **EXERCISE:**

**Complete the dialogue with the provided words below!**

stay out      close      turn off      invite      while  
lock      leave      smoke      remember      best

Mr. and Mrs. Hartanto are going away for a few days. Their 17 years old daughter, Dea, will look after the house while they are away.

Mrs. Hartanto :      Now, make sure you ...(1) all the lights at night.

Mr. Hartanto:      Yes, and ... (2) all the doors and ... (3) the windows if you go out.

Reza : All right. I'll do it.

Mrs. Hartanto : Make sure you don't ....(4). The television on when you go to bed.

Mr. Hartanto : Don't ...(5) in bed.

Mrs. Hartanto : And don't ... (6) late at night.

Mr. Hartanto: And please don't ... (7) a lot of your friends around ....(8) we are away.

Reza : No, don't worry, Dad.

Mrs. Hartanto : Can you .... (9) all of them.

Reza : Yes, I'll do my ....(10)

**a) Menerjemahkan.**

**Translate the sentences below into English!**

1. Bisakah kamu datang ke pesta ulang tahunku?
2. Apakah ada diskon untuk buku dan tas ini?
3. Kamu nampak cantik sekali malam ini.
4. Aku yakin kita akan lulus ujian.
5. Mereka dulu biasanya merokok 1 bungkus dalam sehari.

**Consessive Conjunctions**

Consessive conjunctions are conjunctions which introduce consessive clauses to create a relationship between two or more pieces of information.

The most common consessive conjunctions are *although, even though, while, whereas, in spite of (the fact that), despite (the fact that)*.

**Examples:**

- I didn't get the job in spite of the fact that I had the necessary qualifications.
- Although the traffic was bad, we arrived on time.
- Even thogh I was really tired, I couldn't sleep.
- We went out in spite of the rain.

## **Used to**

There are two constructions of 'used to' which have different meaning. Study the explanation below.

a. Used to + V<sub>1</sub>

This construction is used to talk about something that happened regularly in the past, but no longer happens.

**Examples:**

- I used to play fooball a lot, but I don't play very often now.
- Chandra used to be very thin when he was a child.
- We used tto live in Solo, but now we live in Medan.

To form negative sentence, we used didn't use to' or 'used to not'.

- I didn't use to like him.
- I used to not like him.

The pattern of question is **did (you) use to....?**

**Examples:**

- Did you use to eat a lot of candies when you were a child?

**b. Be/ get used to + V-ing**

This construction is used to talk about something that is not new or strange for somebody.

**Examples:**

- Bagus is used to living far from his parents.
- Dody isn't used to getting up early.
- Hadi is used to riding a bicycle to go to school.

## **Expressing Preferences**

There are several ways to express preferences.

**a. S + prefer + noun + to + noun**

Lita : which do you prefer, apples or oranges?

Bagus : **I prefer oranges to apples.**

**b. S + prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing**

Ratna : Which do you prefer, playing or staying home?

Helimi : **I prefer playing to staying home.**

**c. S + like + noun + better than + noun**

Linda : which does he like, juice or milk?

Sandra: **He likes milk better than juice.**

**d. S + like + V-ing + better than + V-ing**

Galih : which do you like, playing football or basketball?

Heru : **I like playing football better than basketball.**

**e. S + would rather + V<sub>1</sub> + than + V<sub>1</sub>**

Gracia : would you rather stay home or go out?

Indri : **I'd rather go out than stay home.**

**EXERCISE:**

- b) Melengkapi kalimat.

**Complete these sentences construction using *although*, *because*, or *so*!**

1. He was fined ... he was speeding.
2. Why do you ask them ... stupid questions?
3. Basket ball is a very popular game ... it is not very old sport.
4. The mind was ... story, it was difficult to walk.
5. Togar has many friends ... he plays in several sport teams.

c) Pilihan ganda.

**Choose the correct answer by crossing (X) a, b, c, d, or e!**

1. Rudi has many friends ... he feels very happy.
  - a. although
  - b. because
  - c. so
  - d. that
  - e. who
2. Can you tell me why you are so happy? What did he ask you?  
He asked me ....
  - a. if I can tell him why I am so happy.
  - b. if I could tell him why I was so happy.
  - c. if I could tell him why I am so happy.
  - d. if can tell him why you are so happy.
  - e. if could tell him why you were so happy.
3. We don't know ... she goes.
  - a. where
  - b. who
  - c. which
  - d. that
  - e. why

4. All of students would have passed the test if they ... their lesson more seriously.
- a. study
  - b. studied
  - c. was studying
  - d. has study
  - e. had studied
5. I would pay my school fee ...
- a. if my father gives me some money.
  - b. if my father gave me some money.
  - c. if my father is given me some money.
  - d. if my father give to me some money.
  - e. if my father is giving me some money.

### **LANGUAGA FOCUS**

#### **1. Expressions used in describing processes:**

- o First, ...
- o Next, ...
- o Then...
- o Finally ...

#### **2. Expressions used in asking for and giving suggestions and advice:**

- I suggest you to.....
- I advise you to.....
- Why don't you.....
- You should.....
- You had better.....
- Perhaps you could.....
- If I were you, I would.....

To respond to advise or suggstions, you can use the foolowing expressions:

- Thank you for your advice.

- Thank you for your suggestions.
- That's good idea.
- That would be nice.
- That seems all right.
- I'm sorry, I can't.

### 3. Expression dealing with obligation

- I must try again.
- Do you have to go now? Yes, I do.
- I have to keep it.
- You have to come o time.
- It is necessary for us to be there.

But, if you think it is not a necessary thing, you can say:

- You don't have to go now.
- He doesn't have to do it.
- You don't need to go to school because it's a holiday.
- I is not necessary for us to go now.

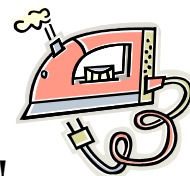
### 4. Expressions used in persuading and convincing:

- Why don't you try our special drink *bandrek* to warm up your body.
- If I were you, I would ...
- I'm sure you are on the right track.
- I bet you could do it.

### EXERCISE:

#### 1. Tes Lisan

Menjelaskan proses kerja/cara mengoperasikan alat.



**Explain the process of working this tool!**

#### 2. Tes Tertulis

a. Melengkapi kalimat.

**Complete the sentences below!**

1. Jakarta is as ... (crowded) as Jogjakarta.
2. Tommy is ... (clever) than Teddy.
3. The students ... have semester test next month.
4. I would come to your party if you ... me.
5. The teacher ... going to call the lazy students soon.

b. Melengkapi dialog.

**Complete the dialogue!**

Example:

Lucky : I like this shirt, Tom.

Tommy: Why don't you buy it?

Lucky : (accepting) OK. I think I will.

1. A : The job offers high salary.  
B : ....  
A : (accepting) ....
2. A : Taking an English course at the Continental spends less money.  
B : ....  
A : (refusal) ....
3. A : There is still a lot of work to do.  
B : ....  
A : (accepting) ....
4. A : My friend feels cold. She doesn't have a jacket.  
B : ....  
A : (accepting) ....
5. A : My camera is broken. I don't have any money to repair it.  
B : ....  
A : (refusing) ....

## Conditional sentence

There are three types of conditional sentences:

### a) Type I (future conditional)

**Pattern : If + S + V<sub>1</sub>, S + Modal<sub>(1)</sub> + V<sub>1</sub>**

**If + present tense, Future tense**

**Examples:**

1. If Andi study hard, he will get a good score.

### b) Type II (present conditional)

**Pattern : If + S + V<sub>2</sub>, S + Modal<sub>(2)</sub> + V<sub>1</sub>**

**If + past tense, past future tense**

**Examples:**

1. If Andi studied hard, he would get a good score.

Fact/ mean : Andi doesn't study hard, he will not get a good score.

### c) Type III (past conditional)

**Pattern : If + S + had + V<sub>3</sub>, S + Modal<sub>(2)</sub> + have + V<sub>3</sub>**

**If past perfect tense, past future perfect tense**

**Examples:**

1. If Andi had studied hard, he would have gotten a good score.

Fact/ mean : Andi didn't study hard, he wouldn't get a good score.

**Exercise :**

1. If I finish my homework in time, I will go to the ball game.

(type 2) :.....

(fact) :.....

(type 3) :.....

(fact) :.....

2. If Helen is not here, she will not know what to do.

(type 2) :.....

(fact) :.....

(type 3) :.....

(fact) :.....

## Degrees of Comparison

### a. Comparison of Adjectives

1) Positive (the base form)

**Example:**

- Traveling by plane is **expensive**.

2) Comparative

**Example:**

- Travelling by train is **cheaper** than by plane.

3) Superlative

**Example:**

- Traveling by bus is **the cheapest** of all.

### General Rules

- One or two syllables adjectives.

Add *-er* and *-est* for the comparative and superlative form.

<u>Positive</u>	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
Cheap	cheaper	cheapest
lovely	lovelier	loveliest

- Three or more syllable adjectives.

Add *more* and *most* for the comparative and superlative form

<u>Positive</u>	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

- Adjectives ending in *-er*, *-y*, *-ow*, or *-ie*.

Add *-er* and *-est* to the base form for the comparative and superlative form (*y* change to *i*)

<u>Positive</u>	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
simple	simpler	simplest
busy	busier	busiest

### b. Comparison of Adverbs

- One syllable adverbs.

Add *-er* and *-est* for the comparative and superlative form.

<u><b>Positive</b></u>	<u><b>comparative</b></u>	<u><b>superlative</b></u>
------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

fast	faster	fastest
------	--------	---------

early	earlier	earliest
-------	---------	----------

- Other adverbs.

Use *more* and *most* for the comparative and superlative form.

<u><b>Positive</b></u>	<u><b>comparative</b></u>	<u><b>superlative</b></u>
------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

slowly	more slowly	most slowly
--------	-------------	-------------

carefully	more carefully	most carefully
-----------	----------------	----------------

**Note:**

Superlative form is always preceded by 'the'.

**Examples:**

- Mount Everest is *the highest* mountain in the world.
- Vian is *the most diligent* student in our class.

## Expressions of Requests

**The patterns:**

**a. Modals ( will, can, could, would) + you + V<sub>1</sub>**

**b. Do you mind if + S + V<sub>1</sub>**

**Woul you mind if + S + V<sub>2</sub>**

**I wonder if you could.....**

**Examples:**

- Will you open the door, please
- Can you speak a little more slowly?
- Could you tell me the way to the hospital?
- Would you pleasw meet me at 7 tonight?
- Do you mind staying here a moment?
- Would you mind waiting outside?

## Expression of Obligations

**a. Positive obligation**

**S + must + V<sub>1</sub>**

**Examples:**

- You must go now.
- I must save my money.

**S + have/has to + V<sub>1</sub>**

**Examples:**

- You have to come on time.
- He has to meet the manager at 7 a.m.

**S + need to + V<sub>1</sub>**

**Examples:**

- I need to visit the landslide victims.
- He needs to look at the map.

**b. Negative Obligations**

**S + must not + V<sub>1</sub>**

**Examples:**

You must not smoke here.

**c. No Obligation**

**S + don't have to + V<sub>1</sub>**

**Examples:**

- You don't need to do it.

**d. Past Obligation**

**S + had to +**

**Examples:**

- I had to take part in the meeting last night.

## **Expressing of Giving Advice and Giving Suggestions**

**a. S + suggest O + V<sub>1</sub>**

**Example:**

Lona : I'm tired.

Dana : I suggest you take a rest.

**b. S + suggest + V-ing**

**Example:**

Kia : It's very dark here.

Marsa : I suggest turning on the light.

**c. S + advice + O + to V<sub>1</sub>**

**Example:**

Dian : My mother is angry with me.

Daya : I advise you to apologize to her.

**d. S + should + V<sub>1</sub>**

**Example:**

Franda : I don't understand the lesson.

Viar : I think you should ask your teacher.

**e. S + had better + V<sub>1</sub>**

**Example:**

Lula : I have a toothache.

Maya : I think you had better see a dentist.

**f. Why don't you + V<sub>1</sub>**

**Example:**

Sandra : I'm bored staying at home during the holidays.

Desta : why don't you go to the teacher.

**g. What about + Noun / V-ing**

**Example:**

Andi : what present shall we give to Lisa on her birthday?

Bima : what about a purse?

**h. How about + Noun / V-ing**

**Example:**

Rico : what do you want to eat tonight?

Dyta : how about making a nice chicken curry?

**i. If I were you, I would + V<sub>1</sub>**

**Example:**

Indra : My mother was angry with me this morning.

Nara : If I were you, I would apologize to her.

## **1. Imperatives**

- a. Don't smoke at the petrol station.
- b. Keep silent; the baby is sleeping.

### **Exercise:**

- c. Pilihan ganda.

**Choose the best answer by crossing (X) a, b, c, d, or e!**

1. All of the students ... have semester test next June.
  - a. will
  - b. are
  - c. can
  - d. must
  - e. is
2. Change into interrogative form!  
"A dilligent painter is going to paint the high wall tomorrow."
  - a. Does a dilligent painter is going to paint the high wall tomorrow?
  - b. Is a dilligent painter going to paint the high wall tomorrow?
  - c. Will a dilligent painter going to paint the high wall tomorrow?
  - d. Is going to a dilligent painter paint the high wall tomorrow?
  - e. Are a dilligent painter going to paint the high wall tomorrow?
3. The students would practice filling in the workshop if they ... overall.
  - a. wear
  - b. weared
  - c. wore
  - d. whom
  - e. wearing
4. If Rudi had some difficult words from the text, he would open the dictionary. It means ....
  - a. Rudi has some difficult words from the text.
  - b. Rudi didn't have some difficult words from the text.
  - c. Rudi don't have some difficult words from the text.

- d. Rudi doesn't have some difficult words from the text.
  - e. Rudi have some difficult words from the text.
5. Johan is the ... students in my class. He always get 10 in English and Math. He always become the first rank, too.
- a. more clever
  - b. most clever
  - c. clever
  - d. as clever as
  - e. cleverest

d. Membuat dialog.

**Make a dialogue that express persuading based on the situation given!**

Tono (you friend) is preparing for competition in chart of technique but he is very worried that he can not do it well. Then you told him that he absolutely will be the champion.

e. Menerjemahkan.

**1) Translate the sentences below into Indonesian!**

1. We must arrive at school at seven o'clock.
2. This building is the highest building in Jakarta.
3. Don't turn right.
4. If I were you, I would buy that car last week.
5. You would be better to see a dentist.

**2) Translate the sentences below into English!**

1. Matematika lebih sulit daripada Bahasa Inggris.
2. Sekolahku sama bersihnya dengan rumahku.
3. Ridwan adalah murid yang paling pandai di kelasku.
4. Jangan merokok di dalam kelas.
5. Awas ada anjing.

## **Punctuation**

Punctuation is the practice or system of using certain conventional marks or characters to make clear the meaning of written or printed language.

Details on the uses of specific punctuation marks are as follows:

1. Period (.)

A period is used at the end of the sentence.

Example:

I go to school.

2. Comma (,)

A comma is used when there are more than one item mentioned in the sentence.

Example:

I have a book, a pen, and a ruler.

3. Question mark (?)

It is used in interrogative sentences.

Do you like bananas?

4. Exclamation mark (!)

It is used to write a command.

Example:

Stand up!

5. Colon (:)

it is used before mentioning some items/ explanations.

Example:

What should we prepare: a camera, a tape recorder, a notebook, and a pen.

**1. Melengkapi kalimat.**

- 1) ....I a student?
- 2) ....Mrs. Lilis a beautiful teacher?
- 3) ... he have a dictionary?
- 4) ... Romi and Sinta eat dinner?
- 5) They work hardly, ....?
- 6) She is not a dancer, ....?
- 7) Let's study this material, ....?

- 8) I like ....(swim)
- 9) (Jog) .... is my activity in the morning.
- 10) This exercise is ... difficult for me. (too/enough)

## 2. Pilihan ganda

- 1) He never comes home late, ....?
  - a. Hasn't he?
  - b. Does he?
  - c. Didn't he?
  - d. Did he?
  - e. Won't he?
- 2) Without his glasses, he can't see us, ....?
  - a. Can he?
  - b. Does he?
  - c. Will he?
  - d. Will he?
  - e. Is he?
- 3) Let's visit Dian tomorrow, ....?
  - a. Won't we?
  - b. Do we?
  - c. Shall we?
  - d. Aren't we?
  - e. Don't we?
- 4) Your sister always gets up late on Sunday, ....?
  - a. Isn't she?
  - b. Will she?
  - c. Does she?
  - d. Won't she?
  - e. Will he?
- 5) The proposal sounds promising, ....?
  - a. Is it?
  - b. Does it?
  - c. Isn't it?
  - d. Was it?
  - e. Will it?
- 6) She tries to keep on.... her dreams.
  - a. Building
  - b. To build
  - c. Being build
  - d. Having built
  - e. Build
- 7) Rudi and I .... in the school last night.
  - a. Are
  - b. Were
  - c. Is
  - d. Am
  - e. Was

8) I .... the doctor there last year.

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| a. Am   | d. Are |
| b. Was  | e. Is  |
| c. Were |        |

9) There .... some stores along the beach.

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| a. Are  | d. Was |
| b. Is   | e. Is  |
| c. Were |        |

10) There .... bank robbery yesterday.

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| a. Was  | d. Are |
| b. Were | e. Am  |

#### 1. Expression dealing with obligation

- I must try again.
- Do you have to go now? Yes, I do.
- I have to keep it.
- You have to come o time.
- It is necessary for us to be there.

But, if you think it is not a necessary thing, you can say:

- You don't have to go now.
- He doesn't have to do it.
- You don't need to go to school because it's a holiday.
- I is not necessary for us to go now.

#### 2. Expressions of giving advice and suggestions

- I suggest you to.....
- I advise you to.....
- Why don't you.....
- You should.....
- You had better.....
- Perhaps you could.....
- If I were you, I would.....

To respond to advise or suggstions, you can use the foolowing expressions:

- Thank you for your advice.
- Thank you for your suggestions.
- That's good idea.
- That would be nice.
- That seems all right.
- I'm sorry, I can't.

**MODUL BAHASA INGGRIS**

**KELAS XI**

**SEMESTER**